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BULLETIN

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THE SCHOOL OF LAW

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FACULTY

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Professor of Law.*

JOHN BEGG CHEADLE, A. B., J. D., S. J. D., *Professor of Law.*

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SPECIAL LECTURERS

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THE SCHOOL OF LAW

The School of Law was organized in the fall of 1909 in response to a general demand that the university should provide opportunities and facilities for legal training equal to the best afforded elsewhere. Its aim is to inculcate a sound knowledge of the common law and equity, of English and American modifications in both substantive and adjective law, of constitutional law and federal procedure, and of the statutes, decisions, and practice of the state of Oklahoma. It is now generally conceded that such a result can be attained more successfully in a law school than elsewhere. The busy lawyer finds little time for the systematic instruction of the student in his office. The result is that the study tends to become desultory and unprofitable. In a law school the student has the constant help and direction of a body of trained teachers devoting their time and thought to his welfare. He has the inspiration that comes from friendly rivalry with his fellow students in the class rooms, in the quiz clubs, moot courts, and practice courts. He has the advantage of a more extensive library and of encouragement and special assistance in original investigation.

That such is the view of lawyers and judges generally is evidenced by the fact that a large and constantly increasing majority of candidates now come to the bar through the medium of law schools. Much may be said for the practical possibilities of office training, but law schools are more and more attempting, and with increasing success, to supply their former deficiencies in this regard. It is also true that those defects were never as great as has sometimes been alleged; and while it is possible, though inconvenient, for the young lawyer to supply them, it is nearly impossible for him to supply, after beginning actual practice, the systematic knowledge of the fundamental principles of law which the law school gives him the opportunity to acquire.

INSTRUCTORS

The School of Law, except as to the courses given by special non-resident lecturers, is conducted by instructors who give their whole time and attention to university work. It is certain that the best results can be obtained in no other way.

This is confirmed by the experience of the leading law schools of the country, all of which now place their work of instruction on this basis. The teaching of law is in itself a scientific vocation requiring all of one's energies.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION

Instruction in the class room is by comment, quiz, and colloquy. It consists largely of the analysis and discussion of cases. Instead of placing before the student a set of legal principles which he is required to learn, the much more difficult task is assigned him of reading the actual opinions contained in the reports and ascertaining therefrom the law involved. He is then required to apply that law to other cases, both hypothetical and actual. In so doing he is both assisted and criticized by the instructor, who guides and coordinates the discussion toward a definite end. It is believed that by this method the power of legal reasoning, discrimination, and the generalization is most fully developed, and at the same time the student is obliged to exercise the same mental processes and follow the same methods of argument as those required by the skillful advocate. Copious references are constantly made for extensive outside reading, and students are constantly encouraged to use the library.

In the practice court, in the courses in civil procedure and criminal law and procedure, and elsewhere when deemed necessary, emphasis is laid on the law of this jurisdiction. The aim is to fit the student generally for practice in any state and to fit him especially for practice in the West and Southwest.

EXAMINATIONS

At the end of each semester careful examinations are given, designed to test the student's ability to apply his knowledge. Failures or conditions in more than one-third of the work carried will sever the student's connection with the school. It is within the discretion of the law faculty to reinstate such students on proper petition and showing. A student who receives a failure in any course must take the course over. All conditions received in either semester must be removed at examinations held for that purpose at the opening of the school the following September. Students should arrange in advance for such examinations, which will be given but once and which will not be given to students enrolling late. Third-year students will be given an opportunity to remove their

first semester conditions during the week following the Easter recess. In order to pass such examinations for the removal of conditions the student is required to manifest a higher proficiency than is sufficient in the original examination. Students failing to take the regular examinations or to remove their conditions will receive the grade "F." No special examinations will be held.

ENROLMENT

For information about enrolment, see "Method of Enrolment" under "Information About Enrolment," in the General Catalog or in the Bulletin of General Information.

LAW BUILDING

Monnet Hall, the law building costing \$125,000, has been occupied since the opening of the session in September, 1913. It is 132 feet long and 55 feet wide with additional 14-foot entrance projections on the east and west. It is built of solid Bedford stone, its architectural lines following in the main those of University Hall. It is centrally located overlooking the oval, and constitutes one of the wings of the permanent group of buildings of which University Hall is the center. It has three stories and a basement and contains every feature necessary for a modern law school. This building is one of unusual beauty, solidity, and convenience. It is fireproof throughout. This building together with the provision made by the governing authorities of the university for large additions to the library, and the law providing for the exchange of Oklahoma law books for the benefit of the law school library, places the school on an equal footing with the state university law schools of other leading states and assures its rapid development and prosperity.

LIBRARY

The law library, constantly growing, contains several thousand volumes. These books have been carefully selected and the list contains most of the essentials. Other installments will be procured from time to time, as it is the purpose of the school to build up rapidly a library that will answer all the purposes of legal study and investigation. The leading law journals are kept constantly on file. A committee of the faculty has general supervision of the library, and student assistant librarians are in charge to give needed information and maintain order. The library is open during the day and in the evening. Students in the School of Law also have access

to the general university library, and have all the advantages and privileges of other students in the university.

BULLETIN BOARD

A bulletin board is maintained on which all official notices are posted, and all such notices are considered personal notices to the student or students concerned.

SPECIAL LECTURES

Short courses of lectures are delivered each year by members of the supreme court, criminal court of appeals, and by prominent judges, attorneys, and state officials. These courses are required of first-year students; second and third-year students may attend them.

PRACTICE COURT

In addition to the courses in pleading and practice, and the practical suggestions given throughout the courses by the regular instructors and the special lecturers, a practice court is maintained in order to afford the student an opportunity of acquainting himself with the regular sequence of steps in litigation and of learning by actual experience what actions or proceedings should be brought, how to bring them, and how to handle the case until its close. Students act as attorneys, sheriffs, clerks, parties, witnesses, jurors, etc., and every effort is made to reproduce the conditions of actual practice in the Oklahoma courts. This work is supplemented by lectures pointing out errors and discussing questions of procedure of a more general nature applicable also to other jurisdictions. The presiding instructor is an attorney of experience and the aim is to supply as far as possible an actual working knowledge of trial procedure so that a graduate on leaving the school will be prepared at once to enter upon all phases of the work of the profession.

Third-year men act as counsel, second-year men, and first-year men as jurors, witnesses, etc. Such practice court work is required of all students, and first-year men may be given one hour's credit each semester for this, together with the courses of special lectures.

LITERARY SOCIETIES

Students are encouraged to take an active part in the law literary societies, and to organize quiz clubs and club courts for legal discussion. There are a number of law literary societies, club courts, and student bars that are very active

and profitable organizations for practice in argumentation and the presentation and trial of questions of law.

PRIZES

The S. T. Bledsoe Prize: Hon. S. T. Bledsoe offers an annual prize of sixty dollars' worth of law books to be selected by the winner, to the best student in the third-year class, the award to be made by the faculty based upon all elements of merit in the students record for the entire three-year course.

The Callaghan & Company Prize: Callaghan & Company, Law Publishers, of Chicago, offer the Cyclopedic Law Dictionary and Andrews' American Law, two volumes, as an annual prize to the student in the second-year class who attains the highest proficiency and the best general average for the year.

The Phi Delta Phi Prize: The Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity offers a gold medal, valued at \$25, as an annual prize to the best student in the first-year class.

The Blackstone Institute Prize: The Blackstone Institute of Chicago offers Modern American Law, a fifteen-volume legal encyclopedia, valued at \$75, as an annual prize to the third-year student presenting the best thesis on some local or special jurisdiction subject designated by the faculty.

The Rittenhouse Insurance Prize: Hon. George B. Rittenhouse offers an annual prize of \$100.00 for the best written discussion or brief on some question of Oklahoma fire insurance law. The prize is to be divided as follows: \$75.00 to the student winning first, and \$25.00 to the student winning second. This competition is open to students of all three classes

For description of other prizes available to law students see scholarships and prizes, under "General Information."

MILITARY TRAINING AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

The rules of the Board of Regents of the university require all male students to take military training during the first two years they are in attendance. Those given exemption from military training are required to take physical education. All women students are required to take physical education during the first two years they are in attendance. Men who have seen service in the army or navy are relieved of this requirement.

For further information see "Military Science and Physical Education" in the General Catalog or the Bulletin of General Information.

ADMISSION AND GRADUATION

THREE-YEAR COURSE

The work of the School of Law extends through three college years. There are three classes: the First-year class, Second-year class, and Third-year class. Lectures and recitations are held on five days in the week, principally in the usual morning hours. Students may enter at the beginning of either semester. Late registration should be avoided.

Applicants for admission to the School of Law must be at least eighteen years of age and must present evidence of having completed fifteen units of acceptable entrance credit. A unit is the standard amount of work required in a secondary school subject given thirty-six weeks with five recitation periods a week of at least forty-six minutes each. Thus fifteen units represent an ordinary four years' high school course.

The following units are required for admission to the School of Law:

English	3 units
Mathematics	2 units
*Electives	10 units
Total	15 units

HIGHER ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS BEGINNING 1921

Beginning with the September opening in 1921 candidates for admission to the School of Law as regular students must present at least one year of college credit; beginning with the September opening in 1923 they must present at least two years of college credit.

SPECIAL STUDENTS

Beginning with the September opening in 1921 mature students over twenty-three years of age who do not have the above

*A description of all work which may be offered to satisfy the required or elective units, as well as a statement of the ways in which credit may be secured for work done in high school, may be found under the heads of "Admission" and "Subjects Accepted for Admission," in the General Catalog or in the Bulletin of General Information.

entrance requirements but who do have a four year high school education may be admitted as special students provided they present satisfactory evidence that they are capable of carrying the work successfully. In exceptional cases they may be admitted without such educational qualification. Such special students, however, are not candidates for the degree but where unusual ability and scholarship have been shown throughout the three years' course, they may in rare instances be recommended for the degree by special action of the law faculty. Special students will be expected to conform to the same requirements as to attendance and examination and will be entitled to the same privileges as regular students. Certificates stating the branches completed and the standing attained will be given to such students who have been in residence for a semester.

PRE-LEGAL COURSE

The faculty has not prescribed a pre-legal course of study. The preparation for the study of law should be as broad as possible. It should include courses specially adapted to mental training and other courses calculated to impart the largest amount of information tending to broaden the student's mental horizon. Although the demands upon a lawyer are so great and so various that all scientific knowledge is a valuable asset, after the student reaches college work in the following departments is especially recommended; viz., English, sociology, history, government, public speaking, economics, Latin.

ADVANCED STANDING

Applicants qualified to enter the School of Law as candidates for a degree, who have satisfactorily completed one or more years of resident work in a law school of good standing having a three years' course, will be given equivalent rank in this school upon presenting properly authenticated certificates of such work. The right is reserved to give credit only on examination. All persons who intend to apply for advanced standing under the above rule should forward or present their credentials to the dean at least one week before the opening of the particular session which they desire to attend.

Such certificate should show the length of time in semester hours given to each subject, the books used as the basis of instruction, the method of grading used in such school, the

grades made by the applicant, and whether the school has a three years' course. Credit will never be given for more than two years' work done in other schools. No credit will be given for correspondence study or for reading or work done elsewhere than in an approved law school.

GRADUATION

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.) is conferred upon all regular students not less than twenty-one years of age who have completed the prescribed work of the course. This course requires three years for its completion and no student is allowed to graduate except after three years of actual residence, unless in case of admission to advanced standing, in which case he must likewise have spent sufficient time in some other acceptable law school having a three years' course, to amount to a total of three years when added to the time spent here. The time spent in residence at this law school must in every instance be at least the last year.

LAW ELECTIVES—ADDITIONAL WORK

Under certain conditions seniors in the College of Arts and Sciences may elect all or part of their last year's work in the School of Law in such a way as to enable them to secure the B. A. and the LL. B. degrees in six years instead of the seven regularly required. The following regulation applies to such students together with all others pursuing courses in the School of Law; viz., no student in the School of Law who is taking the full course in law shall be allowed to take additional courses elsewhere at the same time except upon permission of the dean and petition to the faculty. No student shall be entitled to take such additional work as a matter of course, and no such petition will be granted unless he can convince the faculty that it will not decrease the amount of time spent upon his legal studies and that it will be for his best interest and the best interests of the School of Law. Students enrolled in the School of Law for more than half of the full law course shall likewise be entitled to take such additional work elsewhere only on the above conditions.

ADMISSION TO BAR

Under statutory authority, the Supreme Court of this state has prescribed and published rules governing admission to the bar. These rules require that the candidate must be of good moral character and over twenty-one years of age;

and that he shall satisfactorily answer the written interrogatories propounded covering the subjects enumerated. These subjects are all included in the curriculum of the School of Law. As to educational qualifications and length of the period of legal study required, candidates are referred to the rules. Examinations are held at convenient intervals and are conducted by a regular commission of bar examiners duly appointed by the Supreme Court.

By a ruling of the State Supreme Court and the State Bar Commission, graduates of the School of Law are admitted to the bar without examination other than an examination of the work done at the school. They may then be admitted on motion to practice law in the federal courts of this state.

EXPENSES

Tuition is free in the School of Law, as in all other departments of the university to residents of Oklahoma. All students will be held responsible for damage to or loss of equipment and instruments and no credit will be granted or grades reported to students neglecting to pay the actual cost of such loss or damage, nor will honorable dismissal be granted such students.

The fees and deposits payable by law students are included in the general list in this catalog. For full information see "Fees and Deposits," under "Information About Registration," in the General Catalog or in the Bulletin of General Information.

BOARD, ROOMS, AND BOOKS

The average cost of living is as low in Norman as in any other town of its size in the state. Board alone costs from \$6.00 a week upward. Rooms may be secured for \$8.00 a month and upward for each student.

The cost of books used in the School of Law is approximately \$50 a year.

If further information is desired as to any of the matters set forth in this catalog, inquiries should be addressed to

The Dean of the School of Law,
Norman, Oklahoma.

CURRICULUM

The hour constitutes the unit of credit as used in this catalog, except with reference to military training and physical education; it is understood to mean one lecture hour a week, or its equivalent, for one semester.

It is desired that every student who enters the School of Law shall take full and not partial work, unless the circumstances be exceptional. A member of the first-year class will not be permitted to take any regular course of the second and third year, and a member of the second-year class will not be permitted to take third-year courses unless for special cause shown, and then only by permission of the dean.

Instruction is so arranged as to present fundamental subjects first, followed by specialized subjects later.

FIRST-YEAR SUBJECTS

First Semester

Contracts: Mutual assent; offers and acceptance, consideration; contracts under seal; rights of beneficiaries; rights of assignees; joint and several contracts; conditional contracts; illegality; impossibility; duress; discharge. Williston's Cases on Contracts. Professor Monnet. 4 hours.

Torts: Trespass to person and property; excuses for trespass; conversion; legal cause; negligence; contributory illegality; duties of land owners; dangerous occupation; inducing breach of duty; slander; libel; deceit; malicious prosecution. Ames & Smith's Cases on Torts. Professor Kulp. 4 hours.

Property 1: Distinction between real and personal property; personal property; transfer of rights; bailments; tenures; estates; seisin; statute of uses; natural rights; easements; covenants; rents; landlord and tenant; emblements; fixtures. Gray's Cases on Property, Volumes I and II. Professor Boke. 4 hours.

Special Lectures: Courses of lectures on a variety of subjects will be given by special lecturers, for which, together with practice court services, one hour's credit may be allowed.

1 hour.

Military Training or Physical Education: See general

university requirements in the General Catalog or in the Bulletin of General Information.

Second Semester

Contracts: Continuation of course outlined in the first semester. Williston's Cases on Contracts. Professor Monnet. 2 hours.

Common Law Procedure: Causes of action and forms of action; motions and demurrers; defects in form and substance; defaults; dilatory pleas; confession and avoidance; cross demands; replications; further pleadings; amendments; an introduction to the study of procedure under the code. Sunderland's Cases on Common Law Pleading. Professor Harper. 2 hours.

Criminal Law and Procedure and Legal Ethics: Criminal acts; attempts; consent; criminal intent; justification; parties; agency; accessories; jurisdiction; murder; manslaughter; larceny; burglary; other crimes; criminal procedure. Beale's Cases on Criminal law, and the Oklahoma cases, penal statutes and statutes of criminal procedure. Costigan's cases on Legal Ethics. Professor Boke. 4 hours.

Agency and Partnership: Nature of relation; creation of agency; extent of authority; delegation; ratification; liabilities of principal and agent; undisclosed principal; obligations between principal and agent; termination. Nature and formation of partnership; firm name and good will; mutual rights and duties; actions between partners; powers and liabilities; dissolution; debts; distribution of assets. Reinhard's Cases on Agency and Mechem's Cases on Partnership. (3d ed.) Professor Kulp. 4 hours.

Special Lectures: Continued as indicated in the first semester. 1 hour.

Military Training or Physical Education: See general university requirements.

SECOND-YEAR SUBJECTS

First Semester

Equity: Nature of jurisdiction; specific performance; affirmative contracts; negative; third persons; consequences of specific performance; partial performance; consideration; marketable title; statute of frauds; mistake; hardship; mutual-ity; specific reparation; waste; disturbance of easements; nuisance; monopoly rights. Ames' Cases in Equity Jurisdiction. Professor Monnet. 2 hours.

Evidence: Preliminary: Province of court and jury, pre-

sumptions, burden of proof; hearsay rule and exceptions; confessions; admissions; opinion rule; real evidence; circumstantial evidence; writings; witnesses: qualifications, examination, and cross examination, impeachment and confirmation; privilege of witnesses, attorney, physician, husband and wife, public officer; privilege against self incrimination, privilege of defendant; the parole evidence rule. Thayer's Cases in Evidence. Professor Cheadle. 4 hours.

Property II.—Titles and Drafting: Acquisition of real property inter vivos; statute of limitations; prescription; form of conveyances; boundaries; estates created; easements created; covenants of title; execution of deeds; registration; effect of notice. Drafting of real estate papers, deeds, leases, contracts, and preparation and examination of abstracts of title. Professor Kulp. 4 hours.

Mortgage: Legal mortgage; title theory; lien theory; equitable mortgage; absolute deed; conditional sale; reservation of title; after acquired property; subsequent advances; priority between mortgage liens; rights to possession; receipt of rents and profits; right to redeem; purchase of equity of redemption; clogging the equity of redemption; consolidation of mortgages. Wyman's Cases on Mortgages. Professor Monnet. 2 hours.

Code Pleading and Practice: One form; special proceedings; real party in interest; joinder of plaintiffs and defendants; petition; ultimate facts; union of causes of action; answer; new matter; equitable defenses; counterclaims; reply; demurrer. A number of lectures will also be given on brief making. Hinton's Cases on Code Pleading and the Oklahoma statutes and decisions on civil procedure. Professor Harper. 2 hours.

Military Training or Physical Education: See general university requirements.

Second Semester

Sales: Sales of goods when something remains to be done; when nothing remains; goods not specified; subsequent appropriation; reservation of jus disponendi; C. O. D.; fraud; retention of possession; delivery; factor's liens; stoppage in transitu; warranty; statute of frauds. Williston's Cases on Sales. Professor Cheadle. 4 hours.

Equity: Continuation of course described in the first semester. Ames' Cases in Equity Jurisdiction. Professor Monnet. 2 hours.

Wills: (Including Administration and Probate Law).

Testamentary capacity and intent; kinds of wills; execution; revocation; republication and revival of wills; descent; probate of wills and administration of estates. Oklahoma Statutes, Warren's Cases on Wills and Administration. Professor Harper. 2 hours.

Damages: Exemplary; liquidated; nominal; direct; consequential; avoidable; counsel fees; certainty; compensation; physical and mental suffering; aggravation and mitigation; value; interest; special rules in certain tort and contract actions. Mechem and Gilbert's Cases on Damages. Professor Kulp. 2 hours.

Bills and Notes: Formal requisites; acceptance; indorsement; transfer; purchase for value without notice; overdue; extinguishment; obligations of parties; checks; diligence; presentment, dishonor, protest, notice; the negotiable instruments law. Ames' Cases on Bills and Notes, and Chafee's Supplement on Negotiable Instruments. Professor Boke. 4 hours.

Military Training or Physical Education: See general university requirements.

THIRD-YEAR SUBJECTS

First Semester

Bailments and Carriers: The nature of public service; the classes of occupations embraced; the peculiar obligations; to serve all with reasonable facilities, at a reasonable price and without discrimination; the special obligations of bailees and carriers. Regulation of the service; the fixing of rates. Wyman's Cases on Public Service Companies. Professors Cheadle. 2 hours.

Trusts: Nature and requisites; express, resulting, constructive, charitable; appointment of trustee; nature of cestui's interest; transfer by trustee or cestui; cestui's interest how affected by death, marriage, or bankruptcy of trustee or cestui; duties of trustee; removal; resignation; accounting. Scott's Cases on Trusts. Professor Harper. 2 hours.

Corporations: The legal conception of a corporation; de jure corporations; de facto corporations; powers of a corporation; ultra vires contracts and torts; subscriptions to stock; directors' powers, rights and duties; stockholders rights; watered stock; transfer; creditors' rights; promoters, dissolution. Canfield and Wormser's Cases on Corporations, Professor Boke. 4 hours.

Indian Land Titles: Indian titles with special reference to restrictions on alienation, conveyances, probate provisions and procedure, heirship and descent, devises of Indian Land, guardianship of minors; also jurisdiction of controversies, and actions concerning Indian lands; considerations affecting title and abstracts of title; special provisions affecting townsites, leases of mineral lands, sale of surface of coal lands, easements for railway purposes, etc. Mills' Lands of the Five Civilized Tribes, with Federal statutes and cases. Professor Cheadle.

2 hours.

Practice Court (Including Oklahoma Practice): Drawing; criticising, and discussing pleadings; commencement of actions; issuance and service of process; motions; issues of law or demurrers; introduction of evidence; arguments of counsel; instructions to jury; verdict and judgment; motions for new trial; exceptions; appeal. In the first semester use will be made of Hinton's Cases on Trial Practice. Professor Harper. 4 hours.

Second Semester

Suretyship: Kinds of suretyship; statute of frauds; surety's defenses; surety's right to subrogation; indemnity; contribution; exoneration; creditor's right to surety's securities. Ames' Cases on Suretyship. Professor Monnet.

2 hours.

Constitutional Law: Making and changing constitutions; functions of judiciary in enforcing constitutions; separation and delegation of powers; political rights; personal liberty; interstate privileges and immunities of citizens; operation of fourteenth amendment; due process and equal protection of the law; procedure, police power, taxation, eminent domain; general scope of federal powers; foreign relations, Indians, aliens; territories, dependencies, new states; federal taxation; regulation of commerce; inter-governmental relations; jurisdiction of federal courts. Hall's Cases on Constitutional Law. Professor Cheadle.

4 hours.

Conflict of Laws: Comity; territorial jurisdiction; domicile; taxation; jurisdiction in rem and in personam; marriage; legitimacy and adoption; movables and immovables; marital property; intestate and testamentary succession; place of contracting; interpretation, effect, and discharge of contracts; administration of estates; wardships; judgments, their nature, obligation and effect. Beale's Cases on Conflict of Laws, Shorter Selection. Professor Monnet.

2 hours.

Oil and Gas Law: Legal status of oil and natural gas;

oil and gas leases; duration of lease; implied covenants; specific performances; forfeiture of lease; who may make a lease; contracts for lease; adverse possession; ejectment; rents and royalties; assignments; conflicting rights in leases; transportation and eminent domain; taxation; Oklahoma statutes and regulations. Professor Kulp. 2 hours.

Practice Court (Including Oklahoma Practice): Continuation of the course outlined in the first semester and trial of cases. Professor Harper. 4 hours.



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UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA BULLETIN

The University Bulletin has been established by the university. The reasons that have led to such a step are: first, to provide a means to set before the people of Oklahoma, from time to time, information about the work of the different departments of the university; and second, to provide a way for the publishing of reports, papers, theses, and such other matter as the university believes would be helpful to the cause of education in our state. The Bulletin will be sent post free to all who apply for it. The university desires especially to exchange with other schools and colleges for similar publications:

Communications should be addressed:
THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA
University Hall
Norman, Oklahoma

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